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that th'ilke place be fre fro alle secular seyye and if it happe eny of oure successoures, kynges or eny oth' man, (that God forbede !) wt folly or wt the divell's pryde, be led or disseyved, that he will chaunge or breke, or nyme, our ordinance, or stale in eny poynte, wete he well undere p'petualle cursyng to be dampned ; but he amende it wt condigne satisfaccōn ; or if he wole not, or be not worthy to do satisfaccōn, be forsothe with the traitoar Judas.' "—(Cetera desunt.)

From the extracts given it would thus appear, that there were other charters relating to the Abbey church of Westminster, besides the three which are set forth in this roll ; secondly, that the suit which was the occasion of the legal argument begun, but not completed, in the last of the documents herein contained, related to the right of sanctuary ; and thirdly, that the cause was tried in the reign of King Henry IV. The document has every appearance of one written about that time ; and, perhaps, may have been a brief, held by a counsel or advocate in the cause.

The same documents, or others precisely similar, were brought forward in a suit which was tried in the thirteenth century, between the monks of Westminster Abbey, and the Incumbent of the parish of Rotherhithe, respecting the right of the parties to the tithe of fish caught in the Thames, within the limits of the latter parish. The Incumbent pleaded his common-law right as parson of the place ; the monks the donation of St. Peter, as intimated to the fisherman who had ferried him over the river on the night when he consecrated his own church. (See Knight's *Cyclopedia of London*, pp. 230-231.) That suit was compromised ; instead of a *tenth*, the Abbey received thenceforth a twentieth ; the other twentieth went to the Incumbent.

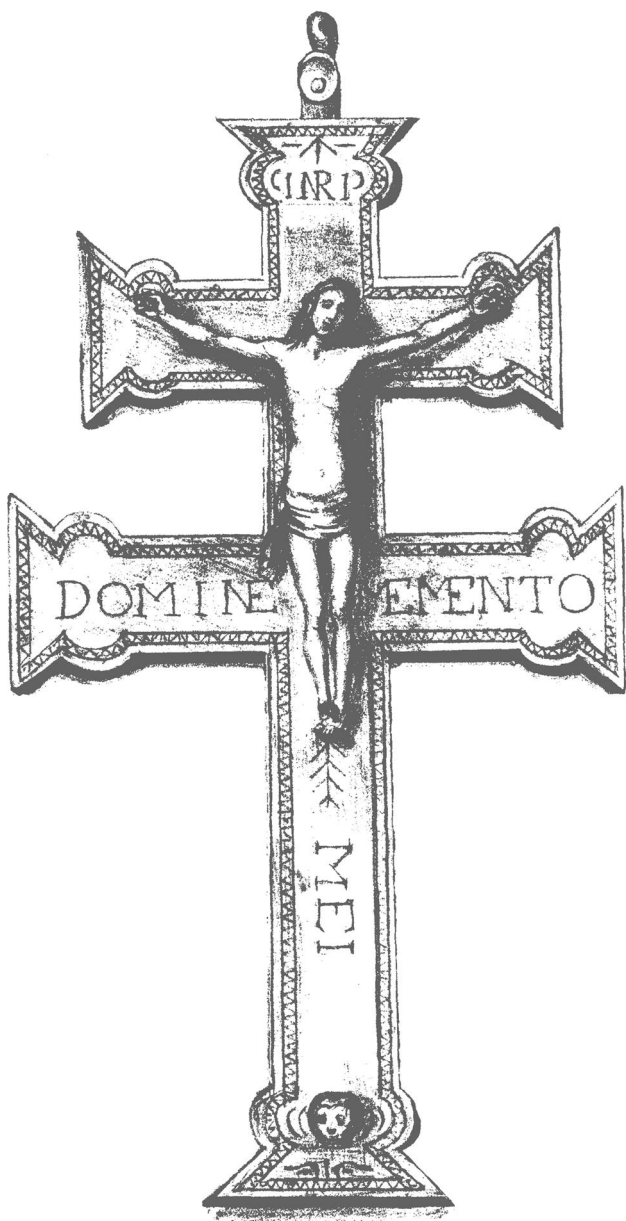
RELICS OF ANTIQUITY AT YOUGHAL, Co. CORK.

By THE REV. SAMUEL HAYMAN, B.A.

No. 1.—ANCIENT PECTORAL CROSS, FOUND AT YOUGHAL IN 1814.

THE historical town of Youghal, in the county of Cork, is picturesquely situated at the embouchure of the river Blackwater, and possesses Ecclesiastical remains of very great interest ; chiefest among which is the Collegiate Church of St. Mary's, in the northern part of the town.

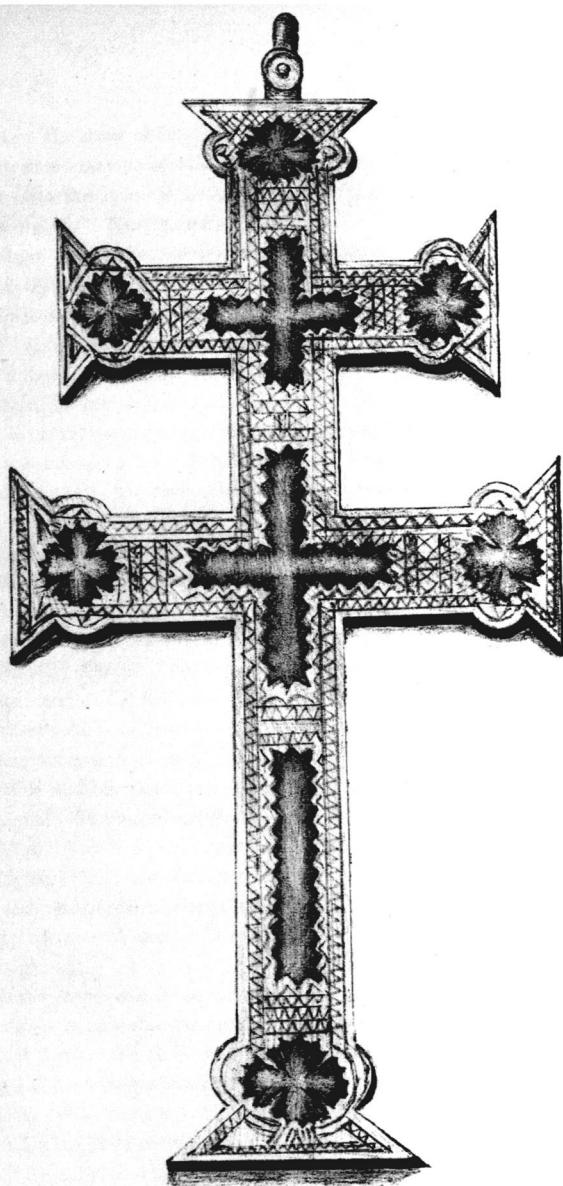
This noble edifice is chiefly in the Early Pointed style of architecture of the thirteenth century. It forms a Latin Cross, and consists of a Nave with Aisles, North Transept with Aisle at W. side, South Transept, a Choir, and a massive square Tower in the angle of the North Aisle, and North Transept. But there were also, anciently, a Sacristy issuing from the north wall of the Choir, two Chantry Chapels, a Bell Tower swelling from the west gable, and North and South Porches. It does



(OBSERVE)

PECTORAL CROSS FOUND AT YOUGHAL, CO. CORK, IN 1814.

Size of the Original



(REVERSE)

PECTORAL CROSS FOUND AT YOUGHAL, Co. CORK, IN 1814

Size of the Original

not come within the scope of the present paper to enter further into a description of this fine parish church, (though we may do so at a future time); but these leading details are necessary to be given in connection with the Pectoral Cross, which we illustrate in our present Number and which was found in a grave at St. Mary's, in the year 1814.

Our drawings are of the exact size of the original. The cross is of bronze, and once was gilt; in length it is $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches, including the ring for a suspension-chain. It has upper and lower arms measuring $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, respectively. It is hollow within, opening on a hinge; the interior being "divided into several compartments, or chambers, for the deposition of relics." ^a The obverse has a figure of the crucified Redeemer. Over his head is "INRI," in Roman capitals, the second and third letters being coupled together. On the lower crossing (or arm) and under portion of the shaft is engraven, in Roman letters, the prayer of the penitent thief—"DOMINE MEMENTO on the lower crossing, and "MEI" perpendicularly downwards, beginning at the feet of the figure. At the base is a skull. The reverse is ornamented with angular florid chasings, in the style that may be called the late period of Gothic.

So far in the way of description, in which we have not deemed it necessary to be minute inasmuch as an examination of our lithographs will convey a clearer idea than any verbal statement. We shall now proceed with an account of the discovery of this interesting reliquary:

We have mentioned that, among the original features of the church which cannot now be found, were two Chantry Chapels. Of these, one filled up the angle of the South Aisle and South Transept, and the other stood at the S.W. quoin of the west gable. The latter might be regarded as an extension of the South Aisle, with which it was connected by a high pointed arch piercing the gable. It was a building necessarily of small dimensions; in width it was limited by its position at the gable, and in length it could not have extended far, as a steep rising ground is here met with, about 14 feet from the church. The chapel was dismantled at a recent period; for the county historian, Dr. Smith, writing in 1749, (Vol. I. p. 110) describes it as being then "ruined." Some of its walls, however, were standing in 1782, when they were taken down by Messrs. Taylor and Howard, then churchwardens. The south wall, which ranged in continuation with the outer wall of the South Aisle, is still remembered by aged parishioners. It is said to have presented two arches, probably those of windows broken through.

Although the chapel was taken down in 1782, a large mound of earth and rubbish, formed by its broken materials, remained at the quoin of the gable until the early part of the present century. The heap rose high against the walls of the South Aisle, and half covered some curious sculptured tombstones. In 1814, an energetic churchwarden, Mr. Edward Allin, applied himself to clear away this encumbrance; and in the course of the necessary excavations was found this Pectoral Cross, lying deep, with a human skeleton beneath it. There were three table-tombs within the ruins of the cha-

^a Crofton Croker's "Researches in the South of Ireland," 1824, p. 145.

pel; the oldest was to the memory of Richard Nagle, of Youghal, merchant, who died 21 August, 1605.^b The second, in point of date, covered the remains over which the Cross was lying, and should be therefore specially noticed. It has been erected again in a contiguous part of the churchyard, and is yet in good preservation. The tomb is a plain, oblong structure, having short pilasters dividing its sides into compartments, occupied with mort-heads and cross-bones. On the horizontal slab is a cross-fleur-de-lis inscribed in a wheel. At the sides of the shafts of the cross, suspended by a ribbon from the limbs are two shields, the dexter bearing the arms of Coppinger, and the sinister those of Ronane; and round the edge of the slab is the following inscription:

"HIC. IACET. EDVARDVS.

COPPINGER. VILLE. DE. YOGHIL. MERCATOR. QVI. OBIT. 12.

IVLII. ANNO. DOMINI.

1624. HELENA. RONANE. VXOR. EIVS. POSVIT."

The third tomb is of a similar character, and was erected to the memory of Thomas Coppinger, son of the aforesaid Edward, who died 18th Sept. 1642.

We are particular in our statement, because a paper in the *Illustrated London News*, (August 17, 1850) which was accompanied by a reduced drawing of the reverse of the Cross, is calculated to mislead antiquaries. The *News* tells us that the Cross "was discovered in a highly sculptured stone coffin, in a churchyard near Cork." The article proceeds: "three skeletons were found in the coffin; the Cross was lying on the breast of one; the head of another was lying at the feet, as if decapitated during life. There was nothing remarkable about the third skeleton." We wish now to say that this statement is full of errors. The writer, with the best intentions doubtless, gives us a history which we might properly call a myth. There was no "highly sculptured stone coffin" found in the grave with the Cross; neither were there human remains discovered under the circumstances described. Interesting as is the reliquary itself, we do not hesitate to affirm that a stone coffin which could contain three skeletons, deposited as the *News* would have them, would have been a tenfold greater curiosity. Its proportions must have been gigantic beyond parallel. Nor is it likely that such a marvel would have been again consigned to the earth, and its very existence and hiding-place be utterly forgotten by the inhabitants. We derive *our* account from the chief workman employed by Mr. Allin in 1814, and can therefore vouch for its circumstantial accuracy.

It remains for us to fix the probable æra of the relique, and to hazard a conjecture concerning the individual with whom it was interred. The former circumstance, if we can rightly ascertain it, will materially assist us in discovering the latter.

And here, in the first place, we look to the Roman letter employed in the inscription, and learn

^b Richard Nagle's tombstone is so rich in tracery, and so involved in its inscriptions, that a wood-cut would be necessary for its right description. The tapered tomb-slabs of Youghal church (popularly called stone-coffin

lids) with their Lombardic legends, and the slabs of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, with their various designs of fleurdé crosses, would deserve a separate article.

from it that the Cross cannot be assigned to a higher period than the 16th century, when that character began to be used, and came to supersede the black letter, or Old English. We find the chasings will correspond with this date, and that the whole style of the workmanship will agree; and we are accordingly inclined to attribute the relique to the reign of Henry VIII., when near its close. The Cross appears to us to be episcopal, like those worn by Roman Catholic prelates; and we naturally turn to the list of the Bishops of Cloyne in King Henry's reign, and enquire for their burial-place. But here we are left in ignorance. Neither Sir James Ware in other days, nor Archdeacon Cotton in our own, can do more than give us a list of names, with the years of consecration and decease. We look especially to the last two bishops,—John Bennet, who was consecrated in 1499, and died in 1536, and Dominick Tirrey, who was consecrated in 1536, and who died in 1556, in the reign of Queen Mary. Can either of these be connected with Youghal? The answer is affirmatively, in regard to the former. We can historically prove his having resided in the town, where he had much property; and it is not too much, therefore, for supposition that his death and burial respectively occurred here, in due season.

In the *Record Reports*, (1816-1820, p. 596) we find that an Inquisition was taken at Youghal, 20, Elizabeth, No. 17, 20 May 1585, respecting the estate of "John Bennet, called Bishop Bennet. It found that he had been seized, with other possessions, of

"Bennet's greate howse, near the Common Gate of Youghell, in the northern (*aquilonalis*) part of said town worth 6d. per annum, and of a toft adjoining thereto to the north of Uniacke's lands, and on the south to the Common Street; and of a garden outside the walls, and a garden in Church Lane; and of two houses in Key Lane, etc.; and after the statute of mortmain [that he] gave same to the Chapel or Chauntry of the Holy Saviour, or Holy Trinity, near the College of the B.V.M. of Yoghell. That Walter Manvill, the Chaplain, was seized thereof, and by deed dated at Yoghell the 24 May, 31 Henry VIII, granted same to said Chapel for the celebration of divine things, the which deed is here set forth. The said houses, etc., were held of the Earl of Desmond, devolved to Henry VIII, and are now concealed from the Queen."

In the Calendar of the Patent and Close Rolls, we trace the demise of "Bennet's greate howse" by the Crown, to various individuals. It was granted, 20th Jan. 1603-4, to William Taaffe, Esq., with the other subordinate holdings; to John Wakeman, Esq., 23d Feb. 1608-9; and to Sir Richard Boyle, afterwards Earl of Cork, 23d March, 1609-10, whose representative is the Duke of Devonshire, the present proprietor of the town. Our object, however, is simply to connect the Bishop with Youghal as his residence, and this we think we have done sufficiently.* It is worthy of notice, that until the present century, the Roman Catholic Bishops of Cloyne always resided here, instead of at

* Should we be required to account for the circumstance of the covering slab of the grave, in which the Cross was found, being inscribed with the name of Coppinger, it may be sufficient to remark, that the Coppinger family (like the Ronanes, with whom they intermar-

ried) was one of the highest Roman Catholic families in Youghal, and of remote settlement there. We may suppose that in their vault Bishop Bennet was interred. Many years after, the stone in question was erected to the memory of the then head of the house.

Cloyne; and that now, when an alteration is made, the change of residence is not to the place whence they derive the name of their see, but to Queenstown on the Cork river.

This interesting relique, having passed through the hands of different possessors, found its way a few years since into the cabinet of a well known southern virtuoso, the Rev. Dr. Neligan,^d Rector of St. Mary's Shandon, Cork. On the dispersion of his valuable collection, it was sold in London, along with other articles of *virtu*, 20th January, 1851, by Messrs. J. Leigh Sotheby and John Wilkinson. The purchaser was understood to be T. Bateman, Esq., of Yolgrave, near Bakewell, Derbyshire, at the price of £3 6s. 0d.

No. 2.—THE MIRACULOUS IMAGE AND SHRINE OF THE MADONNA OF YOUGHAL.

The Dominican Friary of Youghal was founded in the year 1268, by Thomas FitzMaurice FitzGerald, generally called *nAppagh*, *Simiacus*, or the Ape.^a It was originally placed under the Invocation of the Holy Cross (*S. Crux*,) perhaps in allusion to the Family Arms of the Founder; but, subsequently, this was changed, and the House was dedicated to St. Mary of Thanks, (*S. Maria Gratiarum*,)^b on account of a much-venerated Image and Shrine of the Madonna it had acquired. Of these we furnish drawings, carefully made for this Journal. They will be found valuable, not only as preserving to us an interesting specimen of Mediæval Art, but as helping to illustrate the records of one of the old Monasteries of Ireland.

And first as to the "invention" or finding of the Relique, the story of which is sufficiently curious:

"In the Dominican Convent," [i.e. at Youghal,] writes M. de la Boullaye le Gouz,^c the French traveller in 1644, "there was an Image of the Virgin, formerly held in the greatest veneration in Ireland, which arrived there in a miraculous manner. The tide brought a piece of wood on to the sands opposite the town, which several fishermen tried to carry off, the wood being rare in this country, but they could not move it; they harnessed ten horses to it without effect, and the reflux of the

^d Our engravings of the Pectoral Cross have been made from pencilled drawings in the possession of this gentleman, to whom we return our grateful acknowledgments. These sketches were made from the original by Dr. Neligan's sister, Mrs. Robert Longfield, and were beautifully copied for this Journal by another Lady, Miss R. Green, the Mall, Youghal.

^a The origin of this appellation will be found in Lodge, (vol. I. p. 62. n.) and to the same family tradition the supporters of the shield of the Duke of Leinster have been ascribed.

^b "Porro Ædes Sacræ Cœnobij Dominici primitus

dicatæ fuerint *S. Cruci*, idque fortassis ob Tessera Gen-tilitiam Fundatoris. Postmodum vero ob devotissimam Deiparæ Imaginem, de qua protinus fiet sermo, et Grati-as (ne dicam miracula) ejusdem Sanctissimæ Deiparæ Interventu impetratas, Cœnobium sub Nuncupatione fuit *S. Mariæ Gratiarum*."—*Hibernia Dominicana*, cap. nonum, § xx. Num. II.

^c "The Tour of the French Traveller, M. de la Boullaye le Gouz, in Ireland, A.D. 1644. Edited by T. Crofton Croker, with Notes, and Illustrative Extracts, etc. London: T. & W. Boone, 1837.